

coastal border found in the male. The eyes are small and widely separated, as is true of females of this genus, and the fore legs are relatively short as in a normal female. The color pattern of the legs and the abdomen is a mixture of the male and female patterns, with the right side being predominantly male and the left mostly female, although on neither side is the coloration typical. The distribution of pigment on the legs and on the abdomen is shown in the figures. In a normal male the color of the thoracic venter is uniform and on both dorsum and venter of the abdomen it is much darker and more heavily emphasized than in the female. Here there is a mixture.

The genitalia are incomplete. There is a perfectly formed penis and clasper on the right side, whereas on the left side the male organs are completely lacking. Tails are malelike. No study of the internal anatomy has been made, although the specimen is still virtually intact. It is hoped that a histological examination can be made in the future.

AN UNDESCRIBED APTEROUS ARADID FROM THE PHILIPPINES

(HEMIPTERA)

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This paper characterizes a new species of apterous aradid from the Philippine Islands. Singularly enough, the specimens were found in the mouth and stomach of a preserved frog (*Rana m. leyceis*) collected on Julo Island in the Sulu Islands. As the specimens (1 male and 2 females) are in almost perfect state of preservation, it seems fairly certain that the aradids must have been snapped up by the frog shortly before the frog itself was caught, killed, and preserved. Apterous aradids, both adults and nymphs, have been collected on several occasions in the ground litter of natural forest growth by means of a Berlese funnel. Although these insects generally live beneath the loose bark of trunks and branches of dead and decaying trees, biotic conditions oftentimes are quite favorable for them to breed and multiply in the decaying surface litter on the forest floor.

As the new species of aradid falls into the Genus *Acaricoris* Harris & Drake, our present conception of the zoogeography of the range and distribution of genera is thus disrupted and will need to be modified as more forms are discovered. Up to the present writing, the genus *Acaricoris* has been represented solely by the genotype from the Gulf States, though I have another undescribed species from the West Indies.

In addition to the above material from the Philippines, Dr. H. S. Dybas, of the Chicago Natural History Museum, has also kindly permitted me to study several specimens of an undescribed species

which he had recently sorted out of ground litter from the palm and oak forest of Highlands Hammond State Park, Fla. April 15, 1955, with the aid of a Berlese funnel. The species was breeding in the ground litter, as nymphs (four different instars) outnumbered the imagoes. Specimens of *A. ignotus* have been taken in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia.

In all the measurements given in the following description, 80 units equals 1 millimeter.

Acaricoris dybasi, n. sp.

Body obovate, reddish fuscous, widest near middle of abdomen, narrowed anteriorly, often coated with an incrustation, without lateral lobes or other modifications. Head with median longitudinal length nearly equal to width across eyes (50:56), strongly narrowed posteriorly behind eyes, with a prominent granulose swelling just behind each eye, each granule of which bears a short, recumbent, setalike, white hair; juga extending a little in front of tylus, there divergent; eyes small, pale, granular; labium short, not reaching to base of channel; channel wide, not reaching to base of head; antenniferous tubercles sharply conical, divergent anteriorly. Antennae dark brown, with segment I swollen and terminal segment pubescent on apical third; segment I, 35; II, 18; III, 30; IV, 25. Legs short, dark brown.

Thorax slowly widened posteriorly, with broad median longitudinal part behind pronotum depressed, flattened, smooth, shining, and raised behind, with outer third of all thoracic divisions longitudinally roughened and ridged; lateral margins a little granulate; mesonotum and metanotum fused, without any sign of transverse suture on smooth median part; first two abdominal tergites also fused with metanotum, the transverse ridge behind metanotum interrupted at middle. Abdomen above with tergites III, IV, and V fused and ridged on median longitudinal line, with the usual impressions and ridges; tergite VI separated from V by a transverse suture; connexival segments distinct, separated from abdominal tergites and each other by sutures, except the first three segments fused. Body beneath with meso- and metasternum and first two ventrites fused, ventrites III, IV, and V distinguishable and sutured off from each other. Spiracles lateral, all plainly visible from dorsal aspect, II to VI (inclusive) situated on top of tiny lateral swellings, VII on a larger lateral swelling, VIII on the apical end of a short, posterior, fingerlike projection of genital segment.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female): Jola Island, Sulu Islands, Philippine Islands, both removed from the mouth and stomach of a preserved frog (*Rana m. leytensis*), in the collection of the Chicago Museum of Natural History. *Paratype*: one specimen, found in the stomach of the same frog as the type. The aradids were found during the process of studying the contents of the stomach after the frogs were shipped to Chicago. The allotype and paratype both have the last two antennal segments missing.

This apterous aradid is similar in form, size, and general aspect to the American *Acaricoris ignotus*, but can be easily separated from

it by the longer antennae, granular swelling just back of each eye, feebly elevated lateral spiracles, and the smooth, depressed, median, longitudinal part of the fused mesometanotum, which is without any trace of a transverse suture. In *ignotus* the fused part of the mesometanotum bears several low, narrow, longitudinal ridges.

TWO OVERLOOKED SOURCES OF TYPE DESIGNATIONS FOR GENERA

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Two recently noted sources of type-species designations are called to the attention of taxonomists. The designations appear to have been generally overlooked, although possibly known to some workers but antedated by other designations and hence left unrecorded. At least the books have not been mentioned in a sample that I have examined of comprehensive papers dealing with type species of a large number of genera, including Blackwelder (1952) on the beetle family Staphylinidae, Hemming (1934) on the Holarctic butterflies, Muesebeck and Walkley (1956) on the hymenopterous superfamily Proctotrupeoidea, Sandhouse (1943) on the bees, and Stone (1941) on the dipterous genera of Meigen (1800 and 1803).

(1) Blanchard, Emile. 1845. Histoire des Insectes, traitant de leurs moeurs et de leurs métamorphoses en général, et comprenant une nouvelle classification fondée sur leurs rapports naturels. 2 vols. Paris, Didot, 398 and 524 pp. The two volumes, bound as 1 and 2 on insects, form numbers 8 and 9 of Comte's "Traité complet d'histoire naturelle" (13 vols.). The first volume on insects contains Hymenoptera and Coleoptera (part), the second the remainder of the Coleoptera plus ten other orders. In point of time, this work comes between two other publications by Blanchard, in 1840 and 1849, which are often cited as original sources for type designations.

(2) Chenu, J. C., and collaborators. 1851-61. Encyclopédie d'histoire naturelle. Paris, Maresq et Co. Insects are treated in 3 volumes on Coleoptera (1851-60, with E. Desmarest), 2 on Lepidoptera (1853-57, with H. Lucas), and 1 on "Annelés" (annulate animals) (1859, with E. Desmarest). The last volume (312 pp.) contains 12 orders of insects, as well as myriapods, arachnids, and some non-arthropods. I am not sure that the volumes on Lepidoptera contain any type designations, but many were quickly noticed in the 3 volumes on Coleoptera and that on "Annelés." The wording of the introductions signed by Desmarest leads me to believe that the authorship of these 4 volumes should be credited to Desmarest, rather than to Chenu, or to Chenu and Desmarest. For each of the insect volumes there is a "Table alphabétique" prepared by Desmarest, giving all vernacular names used and their equivalent scientific names.

The designations, although often buried in the text, are clear and unequivocal, in such expressions as "le type du genre," "ayant pour type le. . .," "le type est. . .," and "comme type, nous nommerons